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SOURCE Rabotnichesko Delo.SOVIET EXPERT CRITICIZES LIVESTOCK, FODDER SITUATION

Soviet agricultural expert V. G. Mironyuk, who recently visited ten Bulgarian state farms, has issued a statement in which he emphasizes the following points:

The unfavorable fodder situation throughout the country is due mainly to the failure to grow fodder under the crop-rotation system, which is an essential condition for obtaining higher yields. Agricultural experimental institutes, such as the Maritsa in Plovdiv and the agricultural institute in Chirpan, are not directing their attention to the problem, especially to greater production of succulent fodder crops, and are not cooperating with farm workers' cooperatives and state farms.

The number of livestock on state farms is extremely low. The state farm is Sadovo, with 5,000 decares of land, of which 3,500 are arable, has only 35 cows, and the state farm in Aytos, with 11,000 decares of arable land, has four cows and two calves.

Livestock care is very poor on many state farms, because of the many personnel engaged in the work who feel no personal responsibility, and because of the irregular payment of the workers.

Inadequate utilization of tractors and agricultural machinery and the waste of fuel are also contributing to low agricultural productivity, while livestock farming is handicapped by insufficient introduction of mechanized methods.

According to Mironyuk, Bulgarian state farms fail to work under long-range plans. As a result, housing and farm buildings are not built with regard to future development. Livestock farms are located too far from fodder-supply centers, which increases manpower requirements and transportation costs. Valuable building materials such as cement are used unnecessarily instead of lumber.

Mironyuk also emphasized that the manpower on state farms should be increased to keep pace with growing production.

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